Amendments to the Claims

1 (Currently amended). A digital imaging system comprising:

a. an image sensor and a separate display; said separate display being capable of rotating through at least one angle that is independent from the rotation of said image sensor;

b. an image sensor orientation sensor; a display orientation sensor; and

c. ~~an~~ at least one image manipulator adapted to:

i) receive image sensor orientation;

ii) receive display ~~image~~ orientation; and

iii) adjust the image orientation.

2 (Currently amended). A digital imaging system comprising:

a. an image sensor configured to sense an image subject and to capture a presentation of the image; and a separate display device configured to display said presentation of said image; said separate display being capable of rotating through at least one angle that is independent from the rotation of said image sensor;

b. an image sensor orientation sensor configured to sense changes in the orientation of an image with respect to ~~the~~ a first image sensor base line orientation coordinates; and a display orientation sensor configured to sense changes in the orientation of said display device with respect to a second display device base line orientation coordinates; and

c. ~~an~~ at least one image manipulator adapted to:

i) receive image sensor orientation from the image sensor orientation sensor;

ii) receive display ~~image~~ orientation from the display orientation sensor; and

iii) adjust the image orientation in relation to both the image sensor orientation and the display orientation to reconcile said different first and second ~~the~~ baseline orientation coordinates.

3 (Original). The digital imaging system of claim 1 wherein the digital imaging system is chosen from the group consisting of still cameras and video cameras.

4 (Original). The digital imaging system of claim 1 wherein the image sensor is a charge coupled device array.

5 (Currently amended). The digital imaging system of claim 1 wherein ~~the~~ either orientation sensor is chosen from the group consisting of electronic gyroscopic sensors, mechanical gyroscopic sensors, and optical gyroscopic sensors.

6 (Original). The digital imaging sensor of claim 1 wherein the image manipulator comprises an image rotation system.

7 (Currently amended). A digital camera comprising:

a. a charge coupled device image sensor;

b. an ~~gyroscopic camera~~ orientation sensor that detects the orientation of said charge coupled device image sensor relative to gravity; and

c. means to receive the orientation relative to gravity of a display device capable of displaying the image produced by said charge coupled device image sensor;

~~c~~ d. ~~an~~ at least one image manipulator adapted to:

i) receive said charge coupled device image sensor orientation;

ii) receive said display device ~~image~~ orientation; and

iii) rotate or transform the image produced by said charged coupled device image sensor to reconcile differences relative to gravity between said orientation of said charge coupled device image sensor and said orientation of said display device.

8 (Currently amended). The digital camera of claim ~~6~~ 7 wherein the digital camera is chosen from the group consisting of still cameras and video cameras.

9 (Currently amended). The digital camera of claim ~~6~~ 7 wherein the orientation sensor that detects the orientation of said charge coupled device image ~~gyroscopic orientation~~ sensor is chosen from the group consisting of electronic gyroscopic sensors, mechanical gyroscopic sensors, and optical gyroscopic sensors.

10. (New). The digital camera of claim 7, wherein said means to receive the orientation of said display device comprise manual entry means.

11 (New). The digital imaging system of either claim 1 or claim 2, in which either of said orientation sensors produce three dimensional orientation information, and in which said three dimensional orientation information from either of said orientation sensors is used by said image manipulator to correct said image for keystone, barrel, perspective and other distortions that result when the image sensor is located off of the perpendicular axis with respect to the plane of the image being sensed.

12 (New). The digital camera of system of claim 7, in which said orientation sensor that detects the orientation of said charge coupled device image sensor produces three dimensional orientation information, and in which said three dimensional orientation information is used by said image manipulator to correct said image for keystone, barrel, perspective and other distortions that result when the image sensor is located off of the perpendicular axis with respect to the plane of the image being sensed.

13 (New). The digital imaging system of either claim 1 or claim 2, wherein either orientation sensor is chosen from the group consisting of microelectromechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, microelectromechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three dimensions, optical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, optical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three dimensions, mechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, mechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing

rotations in three dimensions, pendulum orientation sensors capable of sensing rotation in two dimensions, and pendulum orientation sensors capable of sensing rotation in three dimensions.

14 (New). The digital camera of claim 7, wherein said orientation sensor that detects the orientation of said charge coupled device image sensor is chosen from the group consisting of microelectromechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, microelectromechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three dimensions, optical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, optical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three dimensions, mechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, mechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three dimensions, pendulum orientation sensors capable of sensing rotation in two dimensions, and pendulum orientation sensors capable of sensing rotation in three dimensions.

15 (new). The device of either claim 1 or claim 2, in which the image sensor is selected from the group consisting of vacuum tubes, vidicon tubes, or plumbicon tubes.

16 (new). The device of claim 15, in which the image manipulator alters the deflection axis of a scan beam of said vacuum tubes, vidicon tubes or plumbicon tubes in response to said image orientation sensor, thereby adjusting said image orientation.

17 (New). A display for an image produced by an image sensor component of a digital imaging system, wherein said display is physically separate from said image sensor and is capable of rotating through at least one angle that is independent from the rotation of said image sensor; said display comprising:

a. a display orientation sensor;

b. means to receive the orientation of said image sensor;

c. an image manipulator adapted to:

i) receive said image sensor orientation;

ii) receive display orientation; and

iii) adjust the image orientation.

18. (New). The display of claim 17, wherein said means to receive the orientation of said image sensor comprise manual entry means.

19 (New). The display of claim 17 wherein the display is chosen from the group consisting of mobile displays, cell phone video displays, and liquid crystal displays.

20 (New). The display of claim 17 wherein the image manipulator comprises an image rotation system.

21 (New). The display of claim 17, in which said orientation sensor that detects the orientation of said display produces three dimensional orientation information, and in which said three dimensional orientation information is used by said image manipulator to correct said image for keystone, barrel, perspective and other distortions that result when the display or image sensor is located off of the perpendicular axis with respect to the plane of the image being sensed.

22 (New). The display of claim 17 wherein said display orientation sensor is chosen from the group consisting of electronic gyroscopic sensors, mechanical gyroscopic sensors, and optical gyroscopic sensors.

23 (New). The display of claim 17, wherein said display orientation sensor is chosen from the group consisting of microelectromechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, microelectromechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three dimensions, optical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, optical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three dimensions, mechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in two dimensions, mechanical gyroscopic orientation sensors capable of sensing rotations in three

dimensions, pendulum orientation sensors capable of sensing rotation in two dimensions, and pendulum orientation sensors capable of sensing rotation in three dimensions.